## UNDER WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

Impressive and Inspiring Ceremonies at the Dedication of Grand Army Place.



HE piece of ground between the Executive nansion and the Washington monument which has been known by the residents of the Capital City for the past 100 years as the White Lot | Republic. was formally christened Grand Army Place, with appropriate and interesting ceremonies, on

Monday, Sept. 19. As early as 9 c'clock in the morning thousands of spectators lined both sides of Pennsylvania avenue to witness the parade, which in itself was an imposing spectacle. There were five brigades in line, and they were in The 3d Regular Artillery, 200 strong, on foot, led the parade, followed by a four-gun light battery of the same regiment. There were four troops of Regular Cavalry from Fort Myer. Then followed a detachment from the crews of the war vessels Dolphin and Vesuvius, 100 strong, armed with breech-loading rifles and a Gatling gun-the latter being pulled by brawny sailors. The following was the order of the

United States Marine Band. General in command, Maj.-Gen. E. A. Carr, U.S.A. Personal Aid, Lieut. F. G. Hodgson, 6th Cav. Mid, W. F. Tucker, U. S. A.; Capt. W. B. Barrister, U. S. A.; Col. G. W. Hager, G. A. R.; Capt. E. S. Godfrey, U. S. A.; Licut. G. H. Harries, D. C. N. G., and Col. H. T. Hutton, G. A. R.

Brig.-Gen. Guy V. Henry. First or Regular Brigade-Four troops United States Cavalry, five batteries and Light Battery C, 3d United States Artillery. Lieut, M. I. Usher, U. S. Dolphin. Second or Naval Brigade-Naval Battery.

Brig.-Gen. Albert Ordway, D. C. N. G. Engineer Corps, Lieut. Gilbert Thompson, comlet Regiment National Guard, Col. W. G. Moore, commanding.

Corps field mu 2d Regiment National Guard, Col. Cecil Clay, com-Light Battery, Capt. H. G. Fosburg, commanding. Cavalry Troop, Capt. H. T. Barbour, command-

Bieyele Corps, Capt. Couch, commanding.

Ambulance Corps, Lieut. G. R. L. Pole, command-

After followed Gen. A. F. Dinsmore, Commander of the Department of the Potomac, G.A.R. and Staff, Posts of the Department of the Potomac and Sons of Veterans, escorted by the National Rifles of Washington. In front of the War Department the column was reviewed by Vice-President Morton, who was accompanied by Senators Paddock and Palmer, Chairman Edson, of the Citizens Committee, Cook, of the United States Senate.

The recipients of the heartiest cheers and objects of the greatest interest in the parade were the Mary Logan Cadets, of Columbus, O., a company of 16 young girls, all under 17 years of age, who were trained and brought to Washton by Capt. A. G. Chapman, a Union veteran. The young ladies presented a striking picture in their red caps and blue blouse waists, and they marched with a jaunty and precise step. handling their light-weight guns with an influate grace. After the review by the Vice-President, the route was down Seventeenth street to the scene near by where the pageant was to culminate.

In the center of the ellipse a flagstaff, 200 feet high, had been erected, around which a stand, capable of seating a large number of peo-ple, had been prepared, which was filled with distinguished citizens and soldiers. On all sides of the platform were packed veterans and

When all was ready a large garrison flag was flung to the breeze and the battery fired a National salute, one gun for each star on the flag. After the flag had been properly saluted by the artillery the bugle sounded attention, and Chaplain-in-Chief Payne, of the Grand Army of the Republic, made a fervent and eloquent petition. Then District Commissioner Douglass welcomed the vast assemblage to the National Capital.

At the conclusion of Commissioner Douglass's remarks Commander-in-Chief Palmer was introduced, and spoke as follows:

COMRADES : For the first time since the close of the great civil conflict you will have an opportunity of meeting your comrades-in-arms in a head-quarters provided for each of the great Army Corps that existed during the war. It would certainly be invidious of me to single out or attempt to mention any particular corps for its gallant service. I know that human nature, on the average, is about allke, and I can appreciate how every soldier took special delight in speaking with pride of the service rendered by the corps in which he served, and no one will object if when you get together to-day the recollections of past dangers tempt you to be enthusiastic. I have often heard the boys say my corps won the fight in some particular contest, but you must bear in mind that a large number of the "boys" who were on the other side will mingle with you during your visit in Washington, and it's very likely that they will have some recollection of what occurred from 1861 to 1865. Whatever differences of opinion we may have as to the gallantry of the several corps, there is one point upon which we all agree, that whether it was the comrade who wore the star or the engle, whether it was he who wore the insignia of a non-commissioned officer or the common soldier who carried his musket in the ranks, each was loyal to the common cause for which he served, and each tried to do his full duty as he saw it. The same can be said for each corps and its gallant commander, each did its full share in the contest, and each shared in the glorious achieve-nicute of the Union army. The thought that so ments of the Caton army. The thought that so many of our gallant leaders cannot be with us to-day fills our hearts with many and reflections. They would respond as cheerfully at the call of friendship as they did in 1861 to the call of duty. The vacant places they have left in our ranks are more suggestive than the presence of the living, and if they are not with us to-day it is because other glories are reserved for them, while we are left with others to enjoy the fruits of their great labors. with others to enjoy the fruits of their great labors.
To day you will meet and look into the faces of
comrades you have not seen for years. You will
take each other by the hand and recall the scenes and incidents through which you have passed, and repeat the story of how the battle was won. I congratulate for you the committee who have had this grand work in charge. I know you will all enjoy and appreciate the results of the labor they have so generously given for your pleasure. You will once more meet and touch allow again with the comrade who helped to add to the fame of your respect-

And now, comrades, I know you will share my feelings of profound regret over the circumstances which cause the absence of one whom you would all have been delighted to see and hear, and who bad anticipated joining you all in the festivities of the week, a comrade whose gallant services to the by his wise and patriotic management of the affairs of this great Republic in time of peace—Comrade

In a short talk, and he was injuring him. He was taken to the Emergency trather than reverse, the verdict which they continued until late in the evening, when the continued until late in the evening when the was removed to his stopping place. The frightened horse ran into a tree and smashed that injuring him. He was taken to the Emergency rather than reverse, the verdict which they rendered in 1890."

Senator Allison, in an if York the other day, said:

The campaign in Michigan although fairly held each night during the Encampment. Benjamin Harrison.

At the conclusion of the Commander-in-Chief's address he introduced Hon. Levi P. Morton, Vice-President of the United States,

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF THE GRAND ARMY OF FHE REPUBLIC: A sorrow that binds us all to-gether calls me to take the place in those ceremonies of the President, to whom you would instinctively turn as a comrade and as Commander n-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United

Sinics.

The President has been lately standing at the gates of the Nation to challenge the entrance of an implacable enemy that must be confronted at the outposts.

While we need his high resolve and inflexible will in defense of the people from an insidious foe, now that he is standing at the bedride of one dearer to him than life, we may not forget what he owes to the tenderest relation of humanity, and a chord of affectionate sympathy resches him from every

home and hamlet in the land. God give him grace in this hour of need.

I see before me the survivors of a generation of men who have emblasoned the pages of history and freedom for all time to come, who have set the example for republican France, for united Gar-many and reconstructed Hair, and who have broadened and deepened the foundations of the English constitution and "Anglo-Saxon liberty."

Of this great army of liberty, whether they have passed away or are still present for duty, you are

the honored representatives.

The President would speak to you as a comrade.

The President would spask to you as a comrade. It is for me to greet you in behalf of business interests affecting the welfare of the whole people, in behalf of trade and commerce, of the husbandman and artigan, of the employer and the employed—in behalf of all men and women from every section who love the Union.

I bid you welcome in behalf of the President and his Cabinet; in behalf of the Congress of the United States and the National Judiciery, administering collectively the Government you have secured, and is behalf of a whole picpic made illustrious by your heroism and that of your adversaries, now your friends. I greet you in behalf of a stalwart North and a loyal couth, of a surfillumined East and commanding West, under the shadows of the Capitol you have preserved in this beautiful city, founded by Washington and made sacred by the services and sufferings of Lincoln, in full view of Virginia, the birthpiace of Presidents and the burial place of heroce.

Your march to-day and to-morrow will recall to Your march to-day and to-morrow will recall to you, as it will to us, the great review when Grant ranged himself by the side of the President of the United States, when Meade saluted for the veterans of the East and Sherman for those of the West, and when the light that fell upon the dome of the Capitol was flashed back by the sword of Sheridan

There are brilliant illustrations of your prowess still leading your ranks or among them, and I wish that I could summon them all, but the glories of the battle names recall them with vivid person-

In the order of time this may or may not be your last grand review, but I express the hope of a grateful people that heaven will bounteously lengthen out your lives before you are called to the other shore to rejoin the ranks of your com-And now, my countrymen, in behalf of the whole American people, I dedicate this "Grand

Army Place," and the commemorative memorials which it is believed will be hereafter erected upon it to the everlasing glories of the Grand Army of God bless you all, and those who to-day unite with you, in strengthening the union of the great

This concluded the oratorical part of the program as marked out by the Committee, but the old veterans were not quite satisfied, and calls were made upon Gen. Bussey, Assistant Secretary of the Interior; Secretary of Agri-culture Rusk, Gen. Schofield, Commander of the Army; Gen. Lucius Fairchild, Past Commander-in-Chief of the G.A.R.; Secretary of the Interior Noble, Assistant Secretary of War Gen. L. A. Grant, Attorney-General Miller, and readiness for the order to march at 10 o'clock. | Gen. J. Warren Kiefer, ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives, who all responded

in an appropriate manner. Thus ended a remarkable, inspiring, and brilliant scene, and Grand Army Place will hereafter exist as a most significant memorial to the defenders of the Union.

President Harrison Sends His Regrets. On Monday, at the conclusion of his address at the dedication ceremonies at Grand Army Place. Commander-in-Chief Palmer read the following letter from President Harrison. He also stated that the President would have to withdraw his invitation to the Grand Army to

evening:

Gen. John Palmer, Commander in Chief, G.A.R. I had looked forward with much interest to the great rehearsal in Washington next Tuesday of the another on the second floor. He remembered victors' march of 1865. I would have esteemed it one of the highest honors of my public life to have welcomed to the National Capital, and to have received in its historic avenue, this representative assembly of the men who not only saved the city from threatened destruction, but made it the worthy political Capital of an unbroken Union. It would also have been one of the most favored and tender incidents of my private life to have taken these comrades again by the hand; but all this has been denied to me by the intervention of a sad and imperative duty, and I can only ask you to give to all my cordial greetings and good wishes. Accept my sincere thanks for your very kind and sympathetic message.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

To Comrades Now in Washington. It is of the utmost importance that the comrades now in Washington register at their corps headquarters in Grand Army Place. Sergeant-at-Arms Valentine and Secretary Me- meeting those they wish while in Washington, heart in two." Then he became more vin- positively for the Republicans of Wisconsin figure in Nebraska politics for over a quarter felt want.

The Kearsage is in Commission.

The ceremony of going into commission having been performed, the officers of the model at Grand Army Place are: Commodore Nichols, commander; Lieut. Whitmeyer, Executive Officer, with Ensigns Montgomery and King as Aids; Surg. Proctor, Quartermaster Brust, Paymaster Roberts, and Boatswain Baker. Among those of the crew present who participated in the fight with the Alabama were Philip Weeks, Gunner; Henry Cook, Captain of the Starboard Watch ; Julius Baker, James McGee, James O. Stone, Powder Monkey; Seamen Buckley, John Woodbury, Austin Quimby, James Tucker, and Charles Fisher.

Monument to Gen. Crook.

On the shady slopes of Arlington on Monday was laid the foundation of another imposing monument to one of the Union's heroes, Gen. George Crook. His remains still rest at West Point, where they were interred a little while ago, but it has been the ambition of the Army of West Virginia to lay their favorite leader in some specially-hallowed spot.

Accordingly members of the various organizations which he at different times commanded, together with officers and prominent men connected with the Society of the Army of West Virginia, gathered to hold fitting ceremonies over the newly-laid foundations for the monument. Ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes was chairman, and opened the exercises with a brief account of the work of the Society and a with silver coin, and in her right hand the description of the monument to be erected. sword. He characterized Gen. Crook as a "soldier, statesman, and philanthropist." Gen. Butterworth, Capt. McKee, 1st W. Va., and others followed with appropriate remarks.

The monument to be erected at this place is of rough-hewn granite, in the form of an obelisk six feet high, six feet long and two feet thick. It rests on a pediment two feet high, and in its sides are sunken bronze tablets, giving the record and names of organizations commanded at different times by Gen. Crook during the career in which he rose from Colonel to Major-General.

In the face of the monument will be shown in bronze relief the scene of Geronimo's surrender to Gen. Crook in the Sierra Madre Mountains, Mexico, in 1886. This tablet, five by three feet in size, shows excellent portraits of Gen. Crook and staff, together with the Apache chiefs. It was on exhibition at the monument site yesterday.

A Campfire of the Veterans.

The veterans testified their delight in Campfires by meeting Monday night to the extent of fully 2,000 in Judiciary Square, which was well lighted for the occasion by a huge circle of gas jets and the rays of an electric search-light. They listened to war reminiscences, small talk. music by bands, and a chorus by colored people from St. Augustine's church, in this city. There was an air of abandon about the meeting, and, as Gen. Henderson remarked, they were there to have a "hell of a time," and the crowd certainly took advantage of his invitation. When they got tired of oratory they demanded goodnaturedly music, and music they were given to their heart's content by two willing bands. The meeting was formally inaugurated by Gen. Ellsworth, of New York, who was followed by Gen. Henderson in a witty speech, interrupted frequently by thrusts of bantering from his lequacious audience. Dr. Hutchins, of Iowa, followed in a short talk, and he was held each night during the Encampment.

First Defenders' Souvenir Medal. During Encampment week a souvenir medal, of which the accompanying cut is an illustration, will be placed on sale.



Comrade Captain Taylor, of Philadelphia, whose headquarters will be at 819 Pennsylvania avenue, has full control of the cale of this
medal to comrades and dealers. This medal
is an interesting and beautiful souvenir of the
first volunteer troops to reach Washington for i its defense in April, 1861.

Senator Proctor Serenaded.

The Green Mountain boys tendered Senator Proctor and wife, of Vermont, a serenade at their Washington residence on Massachusetts avenue on Tuesday evening, Sept. 20. The Sherman Band, of Burlington, Vt., furnished the music. Senator Proctor, Past Commanderin-Chief Veazey, and Hugh Henry, Department Commander of Vermont, made speeches, after which a collation was served on the lawn. Cheers were given by the comrades for Senator and Mrs. Proctor, and everybody had an enjoyable time.

Mrs. Harrison in Washington.

On Tuesday morning, Sept. 20, President Harrison informed his wife that she would start at once for Washington from Loon Lake, which news brightened up the sick lady at once, she expressing her joy at the prospect of going back to the White House. Her physician, Dr. Gardner, said he fully realized the great risk attending her removal, but he felt confident that Mrs. Harrison would be able to stand the journey, and she would be greatly benefited by the change.

The start was made at 11:15 o'clock in the afternoon of Tuesday, Sept. 20, Mrs. Harrison being conveyed the three miles to the nearest railroad station in what is called a mountain wagon. The journey to the cars was safely made, the sick woman standing the strain very well. The train started at 12:15 p. m. for Washington, reaching here on Wednesday morning, Sept. 21, and she was at once removed from the Baltimore & Potomac Depot at Sixth street to the White House.

Mrs. Harrison stood the trip remarkably well considering her condition, and Dr. Gardner expects that marked improvement will at once manifest itself, owing to the change of scene and climate.

Bergmann Sentenced. Alexander Bergmann, the Anarchist, who

shot H. C. Frick, the Manager of the Carnegie Steel Company, at Homestead, Pa., has been found guilty and sentenced to 21 years in the penitentiary and one year in the workhouse. a reception at the White House on Wednesday Mr. Frick was the principal witness. He described the location of the Carnegie offices and of his own private office. He had one room on the fifth floor of the building and

the day he was shot.

It was between 2 and 3 o'clock on July 23. The witness had gone to the fifth floor of the building about 1 o'clock. He stayed there a few minutes and then went to his office on the second floor. On his entering the second-floor office he saw Bergmann pacing the hall outside of the office. He went into the office and Bergmann was announced a short time afterward. When Bergmann came in he shot at the witness, who fell to the floor. He tried to rise, but received another wound in the neck. A photograph of the private office, showing the furniture as it stood that day, was exhibited. The clothes that Frick wore on the day of the shooting were all produced in court. His gar-

presented a gory appearance when the package was opened. of great value to other comrades of their regiments, and although they may not succeed in ments, and although they may not succeed in failed me." he said. "I would have out his factured entirely ont of whole cloth. Under Secretary of Agriculture posed of: Secretary of State, F. M. Crowe, of Rusk's attention was called to this statement, he said it was "absolutely false and was manufactured entirely ont of whole cloth. Under Secretary of State, F. M. Crowe, of Hastings; Auditor, H. F. O'Sullivan, of West factured entirely ont of whole cloth. Learners and the said it was "absolutely false and was manufactured entirely ont of whole cloth. Learners and the said it was "absolutely false and was manufactured entirely ont of whole cloth." the possession of these addresses will fill a long- dictive and spat in the direction of the judge, saying that he did not expect to find justice. appeared from the public gaze.

ments had been saturated with blood, and they

Meeting of Odd Fellows.

The principal business transacted at the session of the Sovereign Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, Sept. 20, was the election of officers for the ensuing year, as follows: Grand Sire, G. F. Campbell, London, Ont.; Deputy Grand Sire, J. W. Stebbins, Rochester, N. Y.; Grand Secretary, Theodore A. Ross, Columbus, O., and Grand Treasurer, Isaac A. Shepard, Philadel-

The Grand Sire's annual report shows that the net increase of active Lodge membership from Jan. 1, 1891, to Jan. 1, 1892, was 48.807. This is the largest increase ever made in a single year in the history of the Order. The total Lodge membership is 721,146, and including the Sisters of Rebekah, 802,831. The Order has an annual revenue of nearly \$7,750,000.

Ada Rehan in Silver.

One of Montana's exhibits at the World's Fair will consist of a statue of solid silver, to cost \$50,000, and to stand on a pedestal made of \$250,000 worth of gold. Miss Ada Rehan, the actress, has been chosen as the model as she is considered to be one of the most perfectly formed of American women. The figure will represent Justice standing on the Globe, with advanced foot resting on the continent of North America, holding her left-hand balances equally poised, one side filled with gold and the other

Col. Thomas P. MacManus Dead. Col. Thomas P. MacManus died at his rooms, on Second street northwest, on Saturday, Sept. 10. He was a native of New York City, but had called Texas his legal home for many years, going there long prior to the war of the rebellion. During the war be rendered valuable service in recruiting soldiers for the Union in Texas and acting as a scout and guide for the various commanders of the Department of the Gulf, commencing with Gen. Butler, when he first occupied New Orleans, up until the close of the war.

Since 1866 Col. MacManus had spent a large portion of his time in Washington, where he had successfully prosecuted some of the largest cotton and Indian depredation claims, and he was a well-known figure on the streets. He leaves a son and two daughters. He was

buried from Lee's undertaking establishment on Pennsylvania avenue, between Third and Four-and-a-half streets, at 11 o'clock Tuesday

To Invite President Harrison.

The Committee of New York citizens appresent and participate in the celebration of Columbus Day in New York City next month arrived in Washington on Tuesday evening. Sept. 20, over the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. The members of the committee are Gen. Horace Porter, of Gen. Grant's staff; Lispenard Stew-Evan Thomas, R. J. Hoguet, Gen. Martin, T. McMahon, D. S. Brown, T. J. Brown, and Geo. C. Claussen.

Injured by a Runaway Horse.

A horse attached to a buggy took fright at the cable cars on Virginia avenue southwest, on Tuesday, Sept. 20, ran away and over an old veteran named W. H. Hutchins, seriously severely.

Negro Troubles in Arkansas. township, Calhoun County, Ark., is reported. general fight ensued. Capt. James, an old and respected white citizen was shot in the leg, four the dissatisfaction of the negroes.

Under a Ban. Rev. John Klindworth, who is paster of a Lutheran church in Galena, Ill., and his son, to withdraw from the Order or stand suspended | are shaping themselves. from the church. Sass sticks to his brass buttons and stays at home Sundays. The preachers declare that the organizations are secret, and that a ban has been proclaimed by their synod against such bodies.

> The Flowerless City. [Chicago Journal.]

The pet name of Chicago is the "Garden City," or at least it once was, and the legend on its coat of arms is "Urbs in Horto." It therefore seems strange to read of a monthly or | pally. weekly flower show in cities like Boston, when an annual flower show is all we can beast of. If we except the public parks, there are fewer flowers in Chicago than in any great city in the world. The late James Vick stated that he sold

POLITICAL.

Notes Relative to the Presidential Campaign.

The following Congressional nominations

were made during the past two weeks: Alabama-W. C. Oates, Dem., Third District; W. R. Mason, P. P., First District; F. Baltzell, P. P., Second District; J. R. Tate, P. P., Third District; A. P. Longshore, P. P., Fourth District; W. C. Whattley, P. P., Fifth District; . M. Davis, P. P., Sixth District; -- Blackwell, P. P., Seventh District; J. H. Parsons, P. P., Ninth District; Lewis W. Turpin, Dem., Ninth District. Illinois-Edward Connor, Rep., Second District; Thomas C. McMillan, Rep., Third Dis-

Indiana-Capt. M. Bell, Dem., Ninth Dis-Louisiana-J. G. White, Rep., Third District. Maryland-T. Parran, Rep., Fifth District. Massachusetts-George W. Cogswell, Rep., Sixth District; Charles S. Randali, Rep., First District; Harrison A. Atwood, Rep., Tenth

Michigan-J. Van Kleck, Rep., Tenth District; J. L. Chipman, Dem., First District. Nevada-J. C. Hamerman, Dem. New Hampshire-J. A. Whittier, P. P.,

First District; E. M. Blodgett, P. P., Second District; H. W. Parkes, Dem., Second District. New Jersey-Harry C. Loudenslager, Rep., First District. New York-Charles A. Chickering, Rep., Twenty-fourth District. North Carolina-J. Sanders, Rep., Fourth

District; Asa M. Clarke, Rep., Third District.

Ohio-L. P. Ohliger. Dem., Sixteenth District; O. J. Hodge, Rep., Twenty-first District; Milton Turner, Dem., Fifteenth District. Pennsylvania-C. W. Kline, Rep., Twenty third Dist.; L. D. Woodruff, Dem., Twentieth Dist.; W. M. Mutchler, Dem., Eighth Dist.; Col. A. Stewart, Rep., Twenty-fourth Dist.; H. A. Muhlenberg, Rep., Ninth Dist.; Gen. H. H. Bingham, Dem., First Dist.; Chas. O'Neill, Dem., Second Dist.; John E. Reyburn, Dem., Fourth Dist.; A. C. Harmer, Dem., Fifth Dist.; W. W. McAleer, Dem., Third Dist.; D. B.

Seventeenth Dist. Virginia-D. Gardner Tyler, Dem., Newport News District; B. F. Jones, P. P., Fifth District; O. Brown, P. P., First Dist.; G. D. Wise, Dem., Third Dist.

Wisconsin-Charles Barring, Dem., Second Dist.; C. H. Forward, Prohib., Sixth Dist. Wyoming-C. D. Clark, Rep.

A telegram from New York last week, stated that the Republicans of Wisconsin and Illinois had decided to abandon their State tickets in the interests of the Republican elect-Immediately after the trial Bergmann still oral ticket. When Secretary of Agriculture when I say that they are thoroughly united as of a century. He is the founder of Arbor Day to the election of Senater Spooner and the other | which was first made a legal holiday in Ne-Then he was taken to the van and his face dis- nominees for State offices. They have a superb | brasks, and which is now a legal holiday in a ticket and there is no question in my mind | majority of the States, He is widely known but that it will be elected and that the Republican electors will also receive a handsome majority. The same condition of affairs exists in Illinois. The Republicans are united and will win on both National and State tickets. The statement in the dispatch is so wildly He is an eloquent, forceful speaker, and one improbable that I hardly believe anyone would give it serious attention."

> Buffalo last week and held most enthusiastic sessions. President Clarkson's address was largely devoted to the organization and progress of the League and its work as a new element in politics. Among other things he said : "The rising question of the time, in my judgment, the one on which the next National campaign is sure to be fought, is the labor question. By that time the McKinley bill will have fully demonstrated the wisdom of the American policy and will have gained the approval of a majority of American homes as a permanent policy of the Republic. Next November the workingmen and farmers and business men and all elements will join in striking down the declaration of the Democratic platform of 1892 in favor of free trade as the American rule and free trade wages for American workingmen. The same good elements, I am sure, will strike down with emphasis of disapproval the Democratic declaration in favor of destroying our present system of currency and finance for a return to the wretched and disastrous form of State banks and unsound currency. "Practicable enactment by Congress would remove nearly the whole body and carcass of the spoils system from politics. First, a tenure of office fixed by law, giving a certain termfour or six years-to every office-holder or clerk, to be renewed when deserved, the same as the people themselves renew the terms of their faithful and efficient servants; and, second, an act to empower the people to elect their own postmasters, as they always should have done. All other reforms actually demanded

the Republican party and the League are ready to help secure." Gov. McKinley, J. P. Dolliver, J. Sloat Fassett, John N. Thurston, Whitelaw Reid, and others addressed the meetings. James S. Clarkson was re-elected President, and the next meeting place will be Louisville. The National Women's Republican Association and the American Republican College League were also in session at the same time. A monster parade | Court. of the League took place on the last day.

Chairman Harrity and Don M. Dickinson, respectively Chairmen Democratic Committee and Compaign Committee, issued a most congratulatory circular "to the people of the United States," last week, on the Democratic pointed to invite President Harrison to be | gains in the recent elections in Maine. Vermont, and Arkansas. The circular concludes:

"With every favoring force at their command except public opinion, with no organization opposed save those made up within the States by a minority party which has been out | thorough accord with the National Democratic of power for a generation, and which was unart, Wm. Sulzer, Howard Carroll, H. R. Garden, aided from without, the campaign of our be utterly unheeded, for they are regarded by

take fresh courage from these results. They apathy of the conservative Democrats after mean that the strong tendency of public sentiment is with the Democracy, and that the in the very strong leaning of the Alliance people of the country are prepared to enferce, | toward Third Party principles, and in the acinjuring him. He was taken to the Emergency | rather than reverse, the verdict which they | tual strength of the Third Party in the State.

the buggy to pieces, and injured the driver open is not marked by any excitement and very little interest is manifest. In the cities clubs are being organized and occasional meetings are held, but politics does not interfere whether free trade shall be successful over it A general uprising of negroes in Campagnolles | with business. The Republican Convention to | and all our duties upon imports shall be levied nominate a candidate for Justice of the Su-At a meeting of the blacks the other evening a preme Court to succeed Judge A. B. Morse, resigned, will take place Sept. 27. The Dem- that upon this issue there can be no reasonable ocrats will meet for the same purpose Oct. 4. | doubt as to our success, and this feeling prenegroes were killed, and several more were The Democrats this year will pay particular at- vails in the West as well as in the East. wounded. The new election law has caused | tention to the Legislature and to Congressmen. Combinations are being effected in other dis-

Hon, Stephen B. Elkins opened the Republican campaign in West Virginia last week at an immense meeting at Davis. Gov. Boies, of Iowa, addressed the farmers in various parts of that State and did his best to persuade them that the tariff is a snare and a delusion. Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson addressed gatherings at Raleigh, Ashville, and other towns in North Carolina, denouncing the elections bill princi-

Senator John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky, the great exponent of free-trade ideas, gives the following opinion of the political situation: "In New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and elect Gov. Russell, and many of the best-in- | the motion to nominate Electors, and the nine

formed politicians believe Mr. Cleveland will carry the State also. We shall get six or seven electoral votes in Michigan, while Iowa, Wisconsin, and Illinois will be hotly contested, with the chances in our favor in all of them, or certainly in Wisconsin and Illinois. The Democratic candidate for Governor will be elected in Illinois by a considerable majority, unless a great change takes place between this time and | cratic party in Colorado, for Governor J. H. November, and the indications are that the | Maupin. Democratic electoral ticket will be chosen also. Upon the whole, I think the election of a Democratic President and Vice-President by the will not be accomplished without hard work

The Bay State's Third Party held its Convention at Boston. The following candidates were nominated: For Governor, Maj. Henry Winn, of Malden; Lieutenant Governor, W. J. Shields, of Boston; Secretary of State, George Kempton, of Sharon; Auditor, Maurice M. Sanders, of Springfield; Treasurer, Thomas A. Natson, of Braintree; Attorney-General, Herbert McIntosh, of Worcester, and for Presidential Electors-at-large, Edward Belamy, of Chicopee, and George F. Washburne, of Boston.

all along the line."

This is Maj. Winn's second nomination by he Third Party, as he was a candidate last year, receiving 1,749 votes at the polls.

The People's Party in New Hampshire held its first State Convention at Manchester, when the following nominations were made by acclamation: Governor, W. Noyes, of Derry; Presidential Electors, George Carpenter, of Swansey; Fred Blanchard, of Concord; Remly S. Sedeinger, of Gorham, and Sumner F. Claffin, of

Manchester. The platform indorses the National platform lectares in favor of annual State elections; condemns the State Legislature for allowing railroads to increase their capital stock; favors the reference of all proposed tax laws to the people for approval; deciares against corporations employing private armed bodies of men, and favors reduction of hours of labor.

The Connecticut Republican State Convention met at New Haven, and was presided over by Chairman Russell. Before the Convention Gen. Merwin spoke for a short while, and in should have elected him Governor, as there was no majority at the polls. The Democratic Heimer; Rep., Twenty-first Dist.; W. M. Bres-Senators had, he claimed, violated their oaths lin, Dem., Fourth Dist.; Geo. W. Rhine, Dem., to defend the Constitution when they presented a choice.

The platform was firm for protection. The following ticket was named: For Governor, Samuel E. Merwin, of New Haven; Lieutenant-Governor, Col. Frank E. Cheney, of Manchester; Secretary of State, Stiles Judson, of Stratford; State Treasurer, Henry Gay, of Winchester; Comptroller, Senator George M. Clark, of Middletown.

J. Sterling Morton is to head the Democratic ticket in Nebraska. The rest of the ticket nominated at the Lincoln Convention is com posed of: Secretary of State, F. M. Crowe, of as the "Sage of Arbor Lodge." Twice before has he been the nominee for Governor when the race was a hopeless one, and once he ran for Congress in the old First District and reduced a Republican majority of 7,000 over one-half. of the best campaigners in the West. Mr. Morton is an avowed free trader, and has made a The Republican National League met in reputation for himself in denouncing protec-

> Ex-Gov. John D. Long, of Massachusetts, the | conceal them she was in the habit of carrying other day said in an interview, when asked if he was a candidate for the United States Senatorship, that he was not a candidate and should not enter the contest. He has had his day in politics and it was a very pleasant experience while it lasted, but now all the course of his life is changed and he is giving all his attention to his profession.

A Conference lasting several hours was held the other evening in the private office of Lieut .-Gov. Sheehan in New York. Among those man Edward Murphy, jr., of the State Commit- way: tee: State Committeeman Daniel G. Griffin, of Watertown; A. C. Eustace, of the State Committee, from Elmira; H. J. Mowry, of Syracuse, and Cord Meyer, of Queens County, members of the Campaign Committee. It was decided to push the Campaign with

vigor in every County north of the Bronx River from now until election day. Senator Hill will be asked to make a number of speeches in different parts of the State, and it is believed that he will do so. He will probably speak at Elmira, Buffalo and several close Counties in the State.

Judge Bundy, at New Castle, Ind., has rendered his decision in the gerrymander case. The suit was brought to have the apportionment law of 1891, referring to legislative districts, declared unconstitutional. The reasons alleged were its unfairness and prejudice. The suit was brought by Republicans and was before a Republican judge. The decision is in favor of the petitioners, declaring the law unconstitutional, and ordering the County Clerk to post election notices under the law of 1879. The case will be appealed to the Supreme

South Carolina it must be borne in mind that | Commodore Bradley, one of the best-known the Farmers' Alliance has absolute and undisputed control of the Democratic party ma- from Judge Waldron, of North Greek. The chinery in the State, and has the votes-white calico was printed at Johnsburg, Warren votes-behind it. The State Conventionwhich meets the latter part of the month. to nominate State officers and Presidential town. electors-consists of 312 delegates, of whom 58 only are conservative Democrats-and by conplatform. Their voice in the Convention will the State platform as "the tool of Wall street." "Our friends are everywhere entitled to The real danger to the Democrats lies in the their recent crushing defeat at the primaries, in the very strong leaning of the Alliance toward Third Party principles, and in the ac-

Senator Allison, in an interview in New "The people everywhere that I have been agree that the real issue is the tariff, whether our system shall be completely overthrown, or upon the idea of securing the most revenue and having no other end in view. It seems to me

"There is much talk of fusion as between They are combining, wherever possible, with the regularly-organized Democracy and the the People's Party, and in six of the eight dis- People's Party and other parties having a comtricts where nominations have been made the mon end to defeat the Republicans. This people and the Democrats have joint candidates. | fusion is not likely to materialize, even in the States where it is proposed, as the Republicans who has charge of a country parish, are causing a sensation by their hostility to the Grand Army of the Republic and the Farmers' Alliance. The son refused the sacrament to The Republicans are claiming all but two of trade and confused currency. So that, while it members of either organization. The father the 12 districts for Congressmen and Presiden- may appear that fusion on these lines gives refused John Sass the sacrament because he tial electors, but it is believed that they stand hope of success, when the votes are counted belonged to the Grand Army, and notified him a poor show of getting even six, as matters | those who have hitherto voted with the Republican party will still adhere to it when election day comes."

The Democrats last week nominated George T. Werts, a native of Hackettstown, N. J., at the State Convention. Werts has been a prominent member of the State Senate and is the father of the present ballot reform law of New

The Bay State Republicans nominated Hon. William H. Haile, of Springfield, for Governor, by acclamation. The Montana Democrats chose for Governor T. E. Collins. George Clark. Cleveland Democrat, was indorsed for Governor by the Republicans of Texas in Convention at Fort Worth. In Wyoming, Edward Ivenson, of Albany, is the nominee of the Republicans for Governor. He is a retired mer-chant and banker whose political services are

who voted for the motion left the hall, formed a minority Convention, and made their own nominations. The majority Convention was composed entirely of Weaver men, while the

others were Clevelaudites. The Prohibition State Convention of South Dakota nominated A. B. Alexander for Governor. The Cleveland faction of the Demo-

TO RESTRICT IMMIGRATION. votes of the people is reasonably certain, but it | Gen. Walker's Suggestions for a Needed Act of Congress.

[Yale Review.]

As the best means of conveying my own thought, I will outline the kind of law that would, in my judgment, meet the case. The United States should make proclamation that for 10 years from and after Jan. 1, 1893, a deposit of \$100s hall be required from every alien entering its ports; that in case any person making such deposit shall depart out of the country within three years after the time of payment, the amount shall be refunded to him; that at the expiration of the term of three years the amount of the deposit shall be repaid to every depositor then remaining in the country upon the presentation of satisfactory evidence that he is at the time a law-abiding and self-supporting citizen; that no power of attorney given or assignment made, prior to the day when such repayment by law becomes due, shall have any effect to enable any other person than the immigrant himself to receive such money or any part thereof, and that no part thereof shall be subject to attachment to satisfy any debt contracted prior to such date. The law shall expire by limitation Jan. 1, 1903. Such a measure would at once cut off nine-

enths of the immigration which would otherwise take place during the next 10 years. It would not prevent tens of thousands of thrifty Swedes, Norwegians, Germans, and men of other nationalities coming hither at their own expense, since great numbers of these people now bring more than that amount of money with them. It would not prevent tens of thousands sending back to the "old country' for relatives, since the average savings of our working people reach several times the amount of the proposed deposit. But such a law would put a stop to the system, now in full blast, of the wholesale manufacture of European emihis speech he claimed that the last Legislature gration. Never was any matter more completely the subject of commercial exploitation. The steamship and railway companies have deliberately and systematically.

A money test, like that proposed, would at once reduce immigration to small dimensionsan object of incalculable importance. It would also raise the average quality, socially and industrially, of all the immigrants actually entering the country. It would do ninety-pine hundredths of all we want done. It would do this with the minimum of cost and of attendant evils, and do it easily, quickly, surely. What more can one ask in respect to a measure of State policy?

they usually spend several weeks every Summer. About a quarter of a mile beyond the last settlement (Mastigouche), where the wood road to our camp begins, there is an abandoned State policy?

Indispensable Now. It was not until the reign of the Empress Josephine in France that the pocket handkerchief was tolerated at all as an article for pub-lic use. No lady would have dared to use one in the process of the lakes and the lakes and the lakes are larger than the lak carefully avoided in polite conversation. An said: "O, look at the caribou!" And there, actor who would have ventured to use one on some 200 yards or less directly in front of them the stage would have been hissed off the boards, | was a fine caribon quietly feeding and appar-It was only in the beginning of the present ently unconscious of their presence. After century that Mile. Duchesnois, a famous actress, dared to appear with a handkerchief in her hand. Having to speak of it in the course of the play she could only summon courage to refer to it as "a light tissue."

A translation of one of Shakspere's plays by Alfred de Vigney was acted, and the word was used for the first time upon the stage, and provoked a storm of indignant hisses from all parts of the house.

The Empress Josephine, although really a beautiful woman, had very bad teeth, and to small handkerchiefs, trimmed with costly laces, which she raised gracefully to her lips to conceal her teeth. The ladies of the court followed her example, and handkerchiefs rapidly became an important part of the feminine toilet.

Tricks with Figures.

[Rochester Post-Express.] A Rochester banker, who is interested in mathematics, discovered a way in which the nine numerals could be arranged so as to make present were the Lieutenant-Governor; Chair- 100, using each figure but once. This was the

The banker gave the problem to a boy not long ago, who found a solution which was much with his other hand and held on, and in the better, the numerals being arranged in regular struggle both fell to the ground, David on top. order like this: 9 times 8 plus 7 plus 6 plus 5 The girls, of course, were very much excited plus 4 plus 3 plus 2 plus 1 equal 100. An old | and kept calling to David not to hurt the poor problem, to which we have two solutions, was creature, but to let it go; and as it lay there to arrange the figures 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0 in panting after Prevost got up they were sure he such a way that when added the sum will be had broken its leg or hurt it in some other way just 100. One solution is: 90 plus 3 plus 1 plus so seriously that it could not get up. How-

Three Bits of Calloo.

[Albany Argus.] Three pieces of the first calico printed in the United States will be presented to the World's When one figures up the political future of Fair Commissioners for exhibition through men in northern New York, who got them County, and one of the pieces is from the wedTHE RULING PASSION.

He Drove a Hard Bargain With a Kind-Hearted Undertaker. [Texas Siftings.]

Some of these New York people are not se iberal as they might be. A wealthy man died last week-Mr. Lazarus Dives. He was very rich and correspondingly close. He was an expert at driving a close bargain. Not long since, having been sick for several months, he became convinced that his time had come. He made his will, disposing of his immense fortune. He then sent for the undertaker. He had often noticed how prone the average undertaker is to take an unfair advantage financially of the remains, so he determined not to be swindled even after he was dead.

The solemn-looking undertaker entered the chamber of the invalid, and they proceeded to discuss the appropriation bill item by item. They wrangled a good deal over the shroud, as the undertaker wanted to make it unnecessarily large and comfortable. It was cut down several yards until it was a pretty tight fit, but the charge of \$7 for ice exasperated the prospective corpse more than anything else.

"Seven devils!" he exclaimed, sitting up in bed; "do you suppose I'm going to pay for all that ice? Are you going to put me to the expense of keeping me on ice all Summer?" "It will require seven dollars' worth of lee to freeze your body properly, replied the under-

taker. "I don't pay no seven dollars. That's more than I pay for ice during the entire season. I don't need any such quantity of ice for my remains."

"O, yes, you do," replied the undertaker, 'I never use less than seven dollars' worth in freezing a stiff."

"You have got to knock a dollar on the ice," responded the invalid feebly, sinking back ex-hausted on his pillow. "I will not need as much as an ordinary corpse."

Why won't you need as much ice as any other corpse?" asked the undertaker. "Because," gasped the invalid, "I always have cold feet, and—last Winter—my feet were partially-frozen."

These were his last words; he revived a little when the undertaker said he would knock a quarter of a dollar off the ice. He moved his lips as if to compromise on six dollars and a half. but he could not speak. The vital spark had

"He has gone to a place where ice is scarcer than it is in New York," remarked the undertheir agents throughout Europe working it up | taker, as he put on his hat and withdrew from the chamber of death.

A Caribon's Lack of Timidity.

[Forest and Stream.] A very remarkable adventure befell my two

daughters on Saturday afternoon last while on their way to the Mastigouche Lakes, where clearing of some few acres in extent, now overgrown with ferns, raspberry bushes, and small shrubs. The buckboard, with my two daughters and driver (David Prevost, who is so well stopped his horse, and, pointing with his whip could get. After covering about half the distance the caribou looked up at them, and evidently thinking there was nothing very alarming in their presence, quietly returned to its feeding.

David then drove slowly along to see how close he could approach without frightening is away, and when within some 40 or 50 yards is walked into the woods, but almost immediately returned and stood gazing at them. As the team still drew nearer, it again turned into the woods, but this time came out again close to the wagon, and walked deliberately toward them. David put out his hand and called, and the animal reached out his head to smell of his fingers. It then passed on to the horse, walking alongside of it, then crossed in front under the horse's neck and back along the other side, so close to the buckboard that my daughter could have put her hand on it; then around the back of the wagon and up again on the other side

near the horse. David thinking that as the animal seemed se tame he would try to catch it, handed the reinf to my daughter, quietly got down and approached the caribou, holding out his hand and calling to it, when it put out its nose and smelled of him. He rubbed its nose, scratched its head, which it put down and rubbed against him, and finally got up close alongside of it, and threw his arms over its neck and grasped the long hair underneath. Then the caribon jumped and struck at David with its feet, but fortunately did not strike him.

lowed any process so long as each figure was it, it was quietly feeding again as if nothing used only once.

From the description given of the animal I should judge it to be a female about 18 months

old and full grown. The place where this happened is near the Mastigouche Club lakes, in the Laurentian range of mountains, about 90 miles northeast of Montreal, and in a locality probably well known to a number of your readers.

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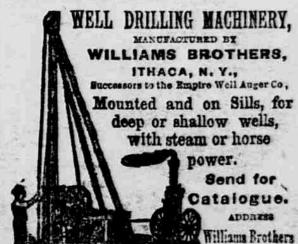
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